# LOUISIANA.

The Political Future and the Conduct of Elections.

THE KING OF LOUISIANA.

Negro Demagogues Coming to the Front.

The Only Sure Remedy for Acknowledged Evils.

JACKSON, Miss., May 1, 1875. One cannot study the politics of Louisiana and her politicians long without becoming aware that the radical leaders are, as political managers, las more skillul and adroit than the conservatives. They understand the generalship of a partisan campaign; and if they only had a little principle or a little of that wisdom which would teach them that misgovernment must have an end, they might even now rule the State for another term pl years. Their difficulty is that they have so ong used the worst arguments and the most corsupt and corrupting means that they cannot stop without running a risk of losing their adherents. I believe Governor Kel ogg would now like to make his administration honest; but would also like to go to the senate, and the result is that he will be no more honest than those who control him will let him The subalterns, the jetty officers of the radical army, are, as a general thing, a very poor set. With here and there an exception they hang on to office with a tenacity which is at most pitiful; it is a sort of death grip. A radigal member of the Legislature whom I asked wuy he opposed the Waccier adjustment said, with a pathetic quiver in his voice, "Because it that is passed it means that I shall go out." he means that he would be driven our of the State, and I asked bith it be really feared rioleuce. He replied, "Not at all, you don't understand me; I mean that I shall have to go out or politics. If the conservatives once get a majority in the House, they'll carry the state at the next election." This man is a member of the Legislature; he had enjoyed three or lour terms, but he wanted another. To "go put" seemed to him like dying does to common mortals, and his dolorous face was a study. It sever occurred to him to think that the converratives had already carried the State, and were, in the adjustment, giving up a part of the malority they had fairly gained.

THE KING OF LOUISIANA. The strongest, and probably the most dangersus, politician in the State on either side is the United States Marshal, Packard. He is reputed to be a man of undinching courage, strong will and no scrupies. A citizen of Maine he sus lived to Louisiana since the war; married here, became variy known as a sprewd and successful pulitical organizer, and was made United States Marshal by General Grant. His body is large and somewhat heavy, and his mind does not move rapidly. his single idea is to keep Louisiana in republican hands, and als only method is to mass the colored vote. "Packard," said an honest republican to me a day or two ago, "stands in our way in making a split in parties here, which it is so necessary for the welfare of the State to do. He niways wants to mass the colored vote; he believes in the color line. He discourages every attempt to bring the right kind of white men into our party, and always has something against a new man was would share our political fortunes-that ac was in the rebel army, or something of that kind. I think but for Packard we might really make such a break and reorganization of parties as would give the State rest and permanent good government,"

in Washington last winter Mr. Packard appeared as one of the strengods advocates of the Habeas Corpus and Force bills, and his argument was that, it this measure was passed, he would guarantee to carry the State for the republican party in 1876, out if it was not passed he would p omise nothing. Here in New Orleans he opposes the Wheeler adjustment at first, and very strongly, and it was one of his authorents who amased me by denouncing this adjustment with a good deal of protanity, as "Sure to denational-tize toe Louisiana question." Aimid the general cenioralization and corruption it is a part of · Packard's strength that he is believed to be pecate has a little the air of a fanatic. out he is in reality an extremely adroit and unscrupulous potitician, and they say he wants to go to the senate. He is a politician and tolerates no rival near his throne. I was told of a case where he imagined that a republican was obtaining too mocn influence in a parish. He sent up-it was ast year-a steamboat with a brass band and some "organizers," and set up a rival republican organization, whose aim was to drive out the rebest readers whom he did not like. It was as is happened, one of his failures; but it sumctently shows that he means to rule.

The office of United States Marshal in one of these Southern States gives a man very extraorcinary powers; for, so far from Washington, and among a people whose complaints are not much istened to, he is a kind of viceroy. Under the En forcement acts he may make summar, arrests on frivolous pretaxis, he may use the army to do it; peace officer with practically no superior, very loosely defined nowers and small responsibility, particularly if he is trusted by the President. That you may not think I overstate the authority lenged in Marshal Packard's hands I transcribe here part of a general order to "commanding officers of posts and detachments" and issued from "Headquarters, Department of the

Whenever the United States Marshal of the dis-Fret in which you are serving of any of his deputies shall make written application to you for a getacoment of troops to protect him or them in the performance of their duties or to aid him or them to serve legal process you will at once fur-nish such detachment, reporting your action to hese headquarters.

Now Mr. Packard is not only United States Marshal, for ne unites with this office another of even greater importance—he is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, That to say, the United States treops in ouisiana are placed by the federal administration under the orders of the chief manager of the republican party. Every United States soldier in the State obeys the orders of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Commistee. Such a situation, even if it were not abused, would be liatile to suspicton, and must give tust cause of complaint to the other party. Moreover, it is hardly possible that it should not be misused. For inscance:-it is in evidence before the Congressional Committee that just before the election of 1874 United States cavalry appeared in several parishes armed with blank warrants of arrest issued in New Orleans by the Marshal. But why should a citizen, inaccent of wrong, be siarmed at such things? Well, because it is not pleasant experience which come of them have had, at Mr. Packard's hands, to be dragged down to New Orleans from a distant county parish, put under ball and then allowed to go nome again at their own expense. I have heard from army officers several cases where such an arrest of a man against whom not ing was suffering to his lamily which was dependent on his daily labor for support, and of other cases where men lay one in the woods our days, though conscious of innocence, out of a dread of Packard's bank warrants. Moreover, while such warrants were sent abroad just before the election none were sent out after the election, when, if ever, it might be supposed that offences in a State where a poutical had been committed. straggie of great bitter cass and vitas importance a going on the chief of one party thus, you see, ass suthority to command at any time, at say place and for such purpose as he may decide, the

services of the United States army. It is at least

an inconvenience to the other party. No doubt they would like to have the troops too.

THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS. The supervisors of registration are appointed by the Governor, and are naturally, and in fact, partisans of the party in power. Fraudulent registration has been proved on several occasions; and I have before me a registration certificate now, plank as to name, date and residence, but duly signed by the Supervisor of Assumption parish. The certificate is as follows:-

parish. The certificate is as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF TOUISIANA.

PARISH OF

I,

do solemais swear, amen, that I
was duly registered as a qualified elector of the
parish of the nonline of 18; that
a certificate of such registisfration was at the
a certificate of such registisfration was at the
time issued to me by the Supervisor of Registration for the sain parish, which certificate of registration has been lost of destroyed.

I am years of age, my occupation is
place of residence. place of residence.
Sworn and subscribed to, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_.
A. D. 18 , before me.
Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Assumption

DUPLICATE.
[UTIGUEAL NO. -.]
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. STATE OF LOUISIANA. PARISH OF -

I hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_\_ was on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_ duly registered as a qualified elector on the original registry of this parish, No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ a citizen of the United States, and residing at \_\_\_\_\_\_ born in \_\_\_\_\_\_ age \_\_\_\_\_, naturalized in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Court. State of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_ is Now resides at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_ is Now resides at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as of \_\_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 18 . \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E. E. GAURE. Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Assumption. The nature of this instrument, which asserts

The nature of this instrument, which asserts a personal appearance of the applicant for registration, makes it impossible to be legally signed on blank. Now, spurious registration papers would be of little value but for a very singular clause in the Election laws, which authorizes a voter to vote at any poll in his parishor at any poil in the ward of his residence in New Orleans. A parish is a county. What is to prevent a man with a dozen registration certificates in his pocket from voting at a sozen polls in his Nothing, except the difficulty of gesting to so many on the same day. This rule, which may have been made for good reasons-I don't know as to that-is in effect an invitation to fraud. Finally comes the Returning Board for the State, named by the Senate, which sits at New Orleans, and overnauls the returns, and, as was proved to the satisfaction of the Congressional committee, substantially does what it pleases with them. Among other things it hears charges of intimidation, and, in order that everything may be in readiness to bring forward such charges. these prudent republicans print beforehand intim idation certificates to which ignorant negroes are pursuaded to set their "X" marks. Here is an ex. ample, and on the other side you will find a certheate of the same Narcisse Jacques, waich also is aworn to before a notary pu lie and which tells in detail quite a little tale of intimidation, but of a different kind :-

a different kind:—

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Martin.—Before me, the understand authors y, personally came and appeared Mr. Narcase Jacques, a resident of the parish of St. Martin, who being first duly sword, declares and says that se is entitled to register and vote in the said parish of St. Martin, that he is a republic, in and that he would have yould the taket aniexed hereto, including for member of the forty-hound compress, had be not been prevented from registering by fear of personal violence from arined booles of men who have been patrolling the country.

NARCISSE X JACQUES.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 27th day of October, 1874.

Gustave bakers, Justice of the Peace.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Martin.—Be-

this 27th day of October, 1874.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Martin.—Before the undersigned authority, a Justice of the feace of the parish of St. Martin, personally came and appeared Naturese Jacques, a freedman of the parish of St. Martin, personally came and appeared Naturese Jacques, a freedman of the parish of St. Martin, who, after being duly sworn, said and declared that the paper on whom is written the additional of the other side was hanced to him by On-ziphone Delahoussaje, the Sheriff of the parish of St. Martin, and that, though he sixed his mark to said additavit, he was deceived as to its contents; that said addition, and that, though he sixed as to its contents; that said additional devicts false; that he was not prevented recristering, and so into med Gustave Baser, the Justice of the Feace, and Onezhinone relanoussaye, Jr., the sucrid; that said addition tealinguase, Jr., the sucrid; that said addition the Breaux Bridge, in the parish of St. Martin, before and during the last election; and that he had previously been threatened by one Houget Alien, of the parish of St. Martin, a rad cal leader, that, dulies he registered and voted the radicul taxes, he (affant) would be arrested, fried, angued or Rined by the federal cavair, then engaged in pathering negroes to the registration odice. The threats of the said Robert Alieu were made in the presence of Darmas Guidry, his employer, who told him to do as he wisered and thought proper and lett him a nurse to go to Breaux Bridge; that the said Robert Alieu on affant's employer, Darmas Guidry, that he (Gindry) would also be arrested by the lederal cavair.

NARCISSE X JACQUES. Witness to the above mark—Eng. A. DUCHAMF.
Sworn to and subscraped this 28th day of December, A. D. 1874.
OSCAR HALPHEN, J. P.

It is a singular fact that in the greater number of parishes the registration lists show that the colored registered are more numerous, compared with the colored population, than the white registered, compared with the white population, taking the census of 1870 as a basis. For instance, in Plaquemine parish the registry lists show one white name for every 7 1-5 of the total white popplation ; but one black name for every 3% or the total colored population. But while I was in Plaquemine out of a panel of forty-eight names drawn for jurors, from the registry lists of 1874, only twelve could be found. The other thirty-six were non-existent-that is to say they were fraudulently registered. In St. Charles the whites regintered are one in 314; the blacks, one in 214 of the respective population. In St. James, the white registry was one in 45%; the black, one in 2% of their population. In St. Landry, where it was pretended that there was intimidation, white and black both registered 1 in 43% of their population. In Carroll the whites registered 5% and the blacks 3 7-10 of their population. In Terre Bonne the population stood-write, 4%; black, 3%, and so on. In many parishes the proportions were reversed; but in the greater number the colored men registered a larger proportion to their population than the whites to theirs. This not look much like intimidation. Finally, the vote of 1874 was uncommonly full. "The whole number of votes registered was 167,604. Of these 146,520 voted. This is a larger proportion of registered voters than usually vote in any of the Northern States;" so say the Congressional committee. "When a man marries his tropples begin," says an old song. In Louisiana when a man votes the conservative ticket his troubles begin. He must prove that he voted and that he did not frighten some other body from voting, and when he has done that then the Re-

turning Board may after all turn aim out. THE POLITICAL PUTURS. I have gone into this detail to show you that it is no loke to carry an election against the radicals in Louisiana. If the party in power were united, and had the federal government to support them. they could easily, with all this machinery, from Packard to printed intimidation certificates and Returning Board, remain in for a century. But, first, they are no longer united. A portion of the republicans certainly desire honest government. They are a minority of the party, but they are hopeful. They will join or be joined to the greater part of the old whigs the white voters, perhaps more; and who hate the name democrat. I believe if the republican party in the North called itself the whig party, it could carry Louisiana by a considerable majority

Second-The negroes are becoming a nulsance to their while silies. Under the impiration of Pinchback and other ambitious colored leaders, they begin to grasp after all the offices, "We have the majority" they say: "we cast the votes; toe offices belong to us; we do not need you," but the Legislature, the specific places, the notice juries, (county supervisors), all the places where money is to be spent or appropriated they demand in those parishes where they are the majority. "I was very giad of the affair of the 14th of September in New Orleans," said a re-

publican to me. This was the affair in which McEnery took posseasion of the government. I asked him way, and he said:---we have a very heavy colored ma-

fority in my parish. We have always managed nonestly and vigitantly protected the blacks in all their rights; but we have given the important places to intelligent and honest whites. Last summer I suddenly lound that some colored leaders were quietly getting up an opposition to our management and were determined to turn us out and put in an entire downed set of office-hold ers. All our white people were uneasy, because an ignorant and corrupt police, jury and sheriff might run us into heavy debt. The blacks would not listen to arguments; but just then came the 14th of September; the news of McEners's success flew to our parish; it was believed that the federal government would recognize him; the negroes were alarmed; they flocked around me again and were very ready to heed the good counsels of those of us who had been for years, as they knew, their safe guides and advisers, but whom just before they had been quite ready to throw overboard with contempt."

This incident will give you the key to an important part of the situation in Louisians. The blacks are not wise enough to resist the allure-ments of their own corrupt leaders. Office has great temptations for them; and the strongest radicals have confessed to me that the blacks have no shame about pribery or corruption, no sense of the dignity of office. I speak of them, of course, as a class. There are exceptions. You will see that no taxpayer, no matter of what party, can afford to give up entirely to the colored voters. A division of the white vote, which is the only way to divide the colored vote, is an assolute necessity to all but the political gamblers in Louisiana. It will make the negro sale, but it will exclude him from the important offices and enable both parties to select the competent and honest colored men for such offices as they may with propriety claim.

THE CONSERVATIVE POLITICIANS. The conservative politicians have not been wise. They have too often been ruled by their tempers. For instance, under the natural irritation of misgovernment, much of which is truly to the ignorant blacks whom the radicals have brought into power, conservatives. In State convention last the at Baton Rouge, adopted a resoluti n declaring that they would nominate no colored men to any office whatever. It was seen by themselves to be so foolish an act that no sooner had the Convention adjourned than in thirteen parishes the same men did actually nominate colored men on their tickets. But they were too late. Their adroit opponents made full use of the Baton Rouge platform, and in most instances prevented the break which the conservatives sought to make. An intelligent negro in one of the country parishes expressed to me his disgust at the bad character of the men nominated and elected by the radicals in 1874 in his parish, "But," I said, "if you knew that why did you not vote for the compromise ticket, which had also colored men on it, and good ones, I am told." He repaied, "It came too late; the radical organizers had already been around among our people; one ticket was nominated and our people pledged to support it, and the Baton Rouge platform made them teet angry." And so they voted for men whom they knew to be corrupt. It is not nice; but it is a sample of Louisiana politics.

PACKARD AND PINCHBACK. The conservatives will not blunder so again. They have learned wisdom. The real embarrassment in the fature hes with Packard and Pinchback. They believe in the color line, and Pinenback is an unscrupulous and, with his own people, a very influential politician. The colored people, unforcunately, are very susceptible to such influences as his. They 1ble are—their best friends and most zealous supporters openly confess it-incapable of independent political action. They require a leader. This is so true that the office of "organizer" is one of the most important in the radical machinery in Louisiana. He is a person often sent from New Orleans, some weeks or months before election, to gather up the colored vote; to appoint and hold meetings; to instruct the local leaders, who are mostly preachers and school teachers, and to organize the party. "We had a light colored vote in our parish," said a conservative to me; "but there was no intimidation. The organizer came up late and tell sick as soon as ne got there, and the negroes had no one to drill them and tell them what to do."

Now, Pinchback understands organization. He has at this time a propagandist of his views in many parishes, and it is said he means to make himself, if he can, master of the colored vote. I believe he cannot do it; but he can do much mischief, and unless the waite party is broken he will be able to trade on a considerable part of the col-

IMPERIALISM SPREADING. It is a grave mistortune for Louisiana that in her crists she has so wear a Governor. I believe Governor Kellogg has a sincere wish to do right; but he has no force of character; he has no influence over those who rule with him. He lacks the other day I was told that the State Supertendent of Public Instruction (a colored man) had appointed two notoriously corrupt men to be president and treasurer of the school board of a parish. I asked the Gevernor now he came to permit such a wickedness. He replied :- "The colored Senator demanded it. Brown, the Superintendent, weakly gave in to him. I am sorry-but what am I to do ?" One listens with contempt to such an excuse, which no man would make who ready commanded his administration. The good Kellogg only drifts, and nopes he is drifting toward the United States Senate. But, so drifting, he fataily impedes reforms; he allows things to be done which embitter the passions of men and make them hopeless of reform: he really bands together the white men. who have all to lose by continued pad government and all to gain by good, and the great mass or whom would to-day be nappy and content with good government on any terms. Many of them, indeed, would vote to make General Grant President for life and Louisiana a province, because, as a very respectable and intelligent man said to me but the other day, "In that case we should at least have equal protection, and could appeal direct to Casar for justice and equal robbery." It is not pleasant to bear such words

THE ONLY SURE REMEDY. The only sure remedy, I am persuaded, hes in the absolute non-interference of the federal power. If to-day it were known as a dead certainty that the federal government would not interiere in the affairs of Louisians on any account except for recellion against the federal government the influence of those republicans who sincerely desire good government would be increased a kundrediold. They would be able to extinguish at once the power of the colored demagogues, for the negro dares to be politically corrupt only because he profoundly believes that the federal arm will protect him to sis acts; he has a wars seen it do Take away the constant menace of receral interierence, and the whole body of corruptionists will at once slink out of sight, as they did in Arkansas. Governor Reilogg himself will have his wishes respected, instead of despised, as they

from an American citizen.

Nor do I believe that any serious disorder would happen in the State. The good people would know that they could hope to control the government by fair and peaceable means and would have its help in controlling the disorderly whites. There is not the least disposition to fall into trouble with the federal power. There is no hosthity to the Union or the government. The negro laborers are too valuable to be abused; for free labor is a very great and universally acknowledged success. The spirit of Louisiana is not bad; he who says it is has, I do not hesitate co assert, some oad mo ive. Of course there are a lew parianes, like Franklin, where human life is held cheup, where ruffians rule, and where one might, without exaggeration, say that under the carmens away of the radical rulers outlaws have m. stered society. But in these parishes, of which there are out two or three at most, no one pretends that morner is practised for political purposes. Franking, for instance, was the refuge of describers and outliers during the war: it is thinky populated, contains but lew blacks, and I think from what I have heard from both democrats and republicans, it has substan-

tiaily no law except that of the pistol and knife. "The people are getting very tired of it," said a republican to me. "Property is unsalable, nobody goes there, and they would welcome law and order if they could get it." I said there were perhaps two or three such parishes, but I know of only this one. Its condition is probably worse than that of some of the coal counties of Pennsylvania, out not much worse. Neither Warmoth nor

Kellogg has done anything to improve it. But the great body of the waite people of the State are good citizens, and they have learned a terribly severe lesson of the importance of justice, peace and order in the last ten years. They have learned to respect the rights of the negro, and they and the blacks ought to be trusted with self-goverument. There is no other way to reform abuses in the state, and, what is still more important, a continuance of the federal protectorate will speedily result in making life intolerable even to the Waite republicans, or, at least, to that part of them who have property in the State; for, as pointed out before, it is the worst class of colored demagogues who are now coming to the surface

In another letter I mean to give you some account of the industry of Louisiana, and the condition of the negro as laborer.

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

A REVIEW OF THE CLAIMS TO THE HONOR OF PROPOSING IT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

As you are now discussing the history of the rebellion as illustrated by General Sherman's recently published "Memoirs," allow me to call attention to one or two points.

General Sherman, in his first volume, in referring to the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, describes an interview which took place between Generals Halleck, Cullum and himself, in which it is made to appear that the plan for capturing Fort Donelson originated in a conversation with these three officers, and was the thought of either Sherman or Cultum communicated to Halleck. The impression left upon the mind of the reader is that General Halleck, instead of Grant, is entitled to the credit of the brilliant campaign which ended in the destruction of the rebel power in Tennessee and was the foundation of General Grant's military career. If it can be shown that General Grant is not entitled to some credit for this achievement then the interence must be that, not only at the beginning, out to the end of his career, he claimed honors which did not belong to him. On referring to General Badeau's "Military His-

tory of General Grant" I find in the first volume this Statement:-Referring to the late General Charles F. Smith, General Badeau says. "Smith on als return reported that the capture of Fort Henry was leasible; 'two guns would make short work of the lort.'" "Grant received this report on the 22d of January, and forwarded it at once to Halleck. The same day he obtained permission to visit St. Louis, the headquirters of the depart-"On the "3d he started for St. Louis. ment. The express ool et of his visit was to procure Haileck's permission to take Forts Henry and Donel-on; but when he attempted to broach the subject Halleck silenced him so quickly and so sharply that Grant said no more upon the matter, but went back to Cairo with the lies that his commander thought him guilty proposing a great military blunder.' General Grant, however, was not disposed to surrender his idea even under the rebuke of General Halleck, and so five days subsequently he telegraphed to St. Louis, "With permission I will take and hold Fort Henry, on the Tennessee, and establish and hold a large camp there." On the next day (January 29) Grant wrote to Halleck as hohows:—"In view of the large force how concentrating in his district and the present feasibility of the plan, I would respectually suggest the propriety of subduing Fort Henry, hear the Kentucky and Teanessee line, and hold the position." The advantages of this move are as percep fole centrating in insi district and the present feasibrity of the pian; I would respectively suggest the
propriety of subduing Fort Henry, near the Kentacky and Teanessee into and hold the boshidon."
"The advantages of this move are as percep fole
to the General commanding as to myself, and,
therefore, intriner statements are unnecessary."
Admiral Foote telegraphed on the same date to
Hancek confirming the opinion of General Grant.
On the 30-n of January, the day after Grant's
letter, General Hallock consented to the movement and sent his instructions, which are reported
in full. The orders for the attack on Fort henry
were written on the 5th of February, 1862, and the
cupjure was effected that day, Fort Doneson failing a lew dates later (on the 16th). This demonstrates, therefore, that General Sherman's attributing to the orders of Hancek the success of
this brilliant mandcurve in Tennessee is a mistake.
I observe that there is muce discussion as to
which others planned the march to the seaGrant or Sherman. The authorities in General
Sherman's Dook which you quote would seen to
be conclusive on the su feet, but on referring to
General Badean's history i find two or three
statements, in the form of extracts from official
documents, which may three additional light
upon this controversy, be far as i understand
General Sherman's positions be claims that he
first suggested the harder of the fixed will
den this statements—"On the lists of January, 1964, Grant returned ir in ass four to Knoxvinc by way of Cumberland dap and Lexington,
to Nasaville, where his nesadquarters were now
established." On the lists he said to Hailees, "I shall direct She man, therefore, to
move out to Meridian with his spare force of
cavality, going from Commin, and ossiroying the
roads east and south of there so effectually that
the remy will not attempt to require the remander of veterans furnoughed I will not be sole
for the feeding. He will then return, unless opportunity of roing into Mobile with the force he
roads ions in acvance." General Badeau thus demonstrates that on the 15th of January, we not frant was in command of the Army of the West, and had no intention of being transferred to the East, he was revolving the same plans which General Sherman now claims to have discovered in September of the same year, eight months later. A copy of the lever to General Badeck, from which I quote, was sent to General Badeck, from which I quote, was sent to General Badeca, and on the letter of January General Grant wrote to General Thomas, as I quote from General Badeca, and book, page 555:—"We will want to be ready at the earliest possible moment in the spring for a general advance. I soke upon the hier for this army to secure in its next campaign to be that from that tamoogn to Mootle; Atlanta and Montgomery being the important intermediate points."

Very clearly, therefore, we find that in January General Grant was contempating the movement on Mootle over the country as a part of his campaign looking fower the country as a part of his campaint to visit was contempating the movement or the 3d of March General Grant received orders to visit was sington, having been nominated to command the armies. His intention was to return to the West and hot to remain in the East. General Badean as, S. on page 571:—"This was with a view to the movement against Atlanta and Mobble, which, not substanding its promotion, Grant still intended to lead in person. This operation had how been frequently explained by him to his staff. It was his pain at this line to fight his was to Atlanta, and thes, holding that piace and the line between it and Chattanoga, to cut

s was to Amanta, and then, notding that piace of the fine between it and Chattanouga, to cut one afth his army either for Moule or savanna, nichever events should designate as the most Joses with his army effect for Models or Sawannah, whichever events should designate as the most practicable objective point. He meant to concentrate sherman, Inomas and schooled's armies for this purpose, and entertained no quot whatever of entire success. When he staticator Washington, it was his firm historitor to return to Charanooga, and while he retained con rot of all the armies to lead in person those which moved toward the sea." As an evidence of General Grant's intention, and as confirming this statemen, General Sadeau quotes from a letter of General Sadeau quotes from a letter of General Grant's intention, and as confirming this statemen, General Sadeau quotes from a letter of General Sadeau quotes from a letter of General Sadeau quotes from a letter of General Sadeau content of twelve days to return to it.

On the 10th of March General Saderman wrote a letter to General Grant, which became somewhat celebrated at that time, in which became somewhat celebrated at that time, in which secame somewhat ingion. Come west, Take to jourself the whole Massissic process will follow its destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk." "Hore lies the seat of the coming empire, and irom the West, when our task is good, we will gaze short work of Charleston and Riesmond and the Impoverlaned Goast of the Atlantic."

I submit these extracts as my contribution to

submit these extracts as my contribution to discussion. It certainly seems that General newstrience have abondant right to claim for ome credit for that grand campaign in the West, a part of which was the march to the sea and whice General Sostman executed with so much ordinane and skill. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

NEW YORK, May 28, 1875.

# THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEST.

What the Irish Riflemen Have Accomplished.

AMERICAN AND IRISH SCORES

Probable Composition of the Irish Team.

WHO WINSP

The contest which took place at Creedmoor on Saturday furnishes us with some very interesting data relative to the skill of the riflemen who are to dispute the palm of victory in the coming international match in Ireland. Owing to the Irish having practised on the new Wimbledon targets it has been impossible up to the present to make any satisfactory comparison of the work being done by the rival marksmen.

The favorable conditions under which the con-

test for the possession of the Leech Cup

took place and the splendid scores made by the members of the American team on the new target allow us to compare their work with the scant record we have of what the Irish riflemen are doing. It will be seen that the scores made at Creedmoor on the Wimbledon targets compare very favorably with anything yet reported from Ireland. The aggregate score of the first four men of the team make the magnificent total of 796. The four best so far reported from Ireland amount to 799, three points in excess of the American total. It must, however, be kept in mind that the Irish scores were not made on the same day nor in the same match. They represent the best absolute performance of Messrs, McKenna, Wilson, Pulton and Johnson, who are looked upon as the crack members of the Irish team. So far as we know, in none of their contests have the scores made by any four contestants reached the total made in the contest for the Leech Cup at Creedmoor. We have at hand the record of a competition for places on the Irish team made at Dollymount, near Dublin, on the 10th of May. The day is described as fine but an "agry fishtall wind" interfered somewhat with the accuracy of the firing. Two members of last year's team were among the competitors-Messrs. Milner and Johnson-and the totals obtained by the lour best shots reached only 707 points, or 89 points less than were made by Messra. Bodine, Gudersleeve. Fulton and Coleman on Saturday, when Major Fuiton was certainly not seen at his best, his score, though very brilliant, not equalling his performance in the international matca. Judging from what has been already done before the targets the contest will be a close one, as in some respects the condition of the competitors will be somewhat changed. The Irish riflemen have this year a much wider field for selection, and, though the first four of the American team are probably stronger than the four best shots of the Irish, the latter will have the advantage in the additional men. Neither General Dakin nor Mr. Yale are nearly so reliable marksmen as Milner and Rigoy, who will probably complete the Irish six; nor can Messrs. Canfleid and Bruce be so surely counted upon as Dr. Hamilton or Captain Walker. The general excellence of the Irish team will, therefore, probably so counterbalance the skill of the leading American riflemen that the victory will, no doubt, be wholly dependent A shot on the wrong target, or a slight mistake in elevation, will be likely to give the victory to one party or the other. Considerable variation is noticeable in the Irish scores. Mr. McKenna, who is credited with the highest score on record-208 points out of a possible 225-some days fell as low as 187, a difference of 21 points. Fulton, who is also looked upon as one of most skilled of the Irish marksmen, only made 188 points on the day in which Mr. Wilson scored We have no means of knowing what the state of the weather was during the firing, but it is reasonable to believe it was favorable in view the spiendid work done by Mr. Wilson, who made 68 points at 800 yards, 65 at 900 yards and 70 at 1,000 yards. Mr. McKenna made, on the same day, the remarkable score of 72 out of a possible 75 at 800 yards, 64 at 900 yards, but fell to 51 points at 1,000, which is far below the ordinary work done by our best men at that range. On the 12th of May the following scores were made at Belfast :-

59-188 M'ENNNA. The Duplin scores are pot so good; but this may,

in part, be accounted for by the "ugly fishtail wind waich interfered with the aim of the competitors." It is, however, worthy of remark that the total score of the first eight of the Irish competitors foot up a larger total than was reached by the eight members of the American team who anot in the Leech Cup maten on Saturday. The Dublin scores are as follows :-

RIGHT HUNDRED TANDS.
Names. Potoit
Edward Johnson 4 2 2 3 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 G2
J. K. Milner
W. Waternouse 244454555553254-60
J. G. Pollock 4 4 3 5 5 5 3 3 5 5 2 5 5 5-66
NINE HUNDRED VARDS.
E. Johnson 3 2 3 2 5 4 4 4 5 2 5 3 3 5 5-65
J. K. Miller 4 5 5 5 5 3 2 5 5 2 5 4 5 3 5-63
W. Waterbonson 54345453453524-63
J. G. Pollock 5 5 4 4 5 2 2 4 5 4 5 3 5 2 3-56
ONE THOUSAND VARDS.
Edward Johnson 3 4 5 5 0 5 5 4 3 2 4 5 2 5 4-56
J. K. Milner
W Waternorse 35.342054343344
J. G. Pollock 5 4 2 4 4 5 4 4 5 3 3 2 5 3-57
GROSS TOTALS.
Mr. Milner scored
Mr. Pollock stored 179
Mr. Waterhouse scored
Mr. Johnson scored

Not one of the Irish ridemen made in this day's firing, at the 1,000 yards range, as good shooting as did Colone: Bodine, Colonel Gildersiceve or Mr. Coleman, the new member of the American team. The following scores of the eight most prominent Irish competitors and of the members of the American team will give an idea of the

CIRCIAC BETHRINGS OF	-	***	-		, (se b
he teams:					
oun McKenna					
Wilson		*******		******	
L. Fuiton		******			
Johnson	****		******	******	644
K. Milner					
ollock					
aterhouse					
. Barigw					****
-					100
Total ,	*****			******	****
Joinnel Hodine				*******	
clonel Gudersleeve	****	*** ****			iiva.
tajor Fuiton		******	*******	******	
L. C. Coleman					
V. Cauffeld, Jr					
aptain L. C. Bruce					
. W. Yale					
seneral T. S. Dakin				******	

From this exhibit the Irish team promises to be really formidable. It must, however, be remembered that walle the American scores were made on the same day, the frish scores represent the best work done by the competitors for a place on the team at different periods. Two of the American team also fell far below their general average on Saturday. The conditions under which the scores were made easily accounts for the difference of thirty points which is in layor or the leish team. In the competition in which Mr. Wilson made 203 Mr. McKenna made only 187 points, which would reduce the total by twenty-one points. On the other hand, it is noticeable that the names of Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Rigby and Captain Walker do not appear among the competitors for piaces. It may be that these gentlemen are practising in Loadon, but as yet no record of what is doing there has reached us. We can scarcely imagine that these ge tiemen would fall to take part in the coming confest. Should they shoot in the present year's team Ireland will be spiendidly

represented, and the Americans will require to keep steady nerves and clear eyes to preserve the laureis they won last year. It is probable that the Irish team will be composed of the following gentiemen :-

Dr. Ham lton. Mr. J. Buby.

Mr. J. Wilson.

Mr. J. K. Milner. Mr. John McKenna.

Mr. E. Joanson. Mr. J. G. Pollock.

With Captain Walker and Mr. Waterhouse as

CREEDMOOR.

The match which was to have come off to-day American ride clubs has been postponed by mutual consent, in consequence of the difficulty met with in procuring the requisite number of targets.
The reason of this is that the military short and long range matches will occupy the butts nearly ail day. Arrangements will be made as speediy as posssible for carrying out the contemplated match.

### A NEW RIFLE MATCH.

To-day, at J. S. Coniin's Broadway Gallery, the Forest and Stream short range hadge will be com-peted for. The contest promises to be interesting from the fact that it will be shot with twenty-two call re rifles and under circums ances which are to afford a good opportunity of observing the effect of snooting outside the influences of the wind.

#### YACHTING.

THE OPENING CRUISE OF THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The Atlantic Yacht Club open the season to-day with a cruise down the bay. An opening day was first inaugurated in this club under the regime of ex-Commodere J. R. Maxwell, and has been carried out successfully for the past two or three years. It has also been found beneficial to the interests of the club, as it affords members who are not yacht owners the opportunity of taking a sail. To-day the members of the cluo are invited to take a sail, and the yacht owners place their yachts at the disposal of the club, and the members are billeted on one or the other by the committee appointed for the purpose. The following is a list of the yachts of the Atlantic Yacht Club :-

Agnes-Vice Commodore L. A. Fish. Agnes—Vice Commodore L. A. Fish.
Anel—W. L. Swau.
Endie—John A. Monsell.
idler—Samuel J. Cogate.
Mystre—W. G. Creamer.
Nottle—Rev. George H. Hepworth.
Peerless—J. R. Maxwell.
Thion—Commodore deorge A. Thayer.
Vision—George H. Seeley.
SLOOPE.

Anna-William A. Cumming, Baruara Frietcine-Jun H. Rhodes, Nellie G.—George E. Man. Flyaway—V. B. Lavingston. bream—Jacob cole.
Gypsy—U. C. Eyre.
Genia—Sueppard Homans.
Josephane—Sidney V. Lowell.
Rancer Withelm I.—W. E. Greenlost.
Recreation—George A. Weber.
Marcia—R. H. Buntiey.
Flora—Rev. H. M. Soudder. Marta-R. H. Huntey.
Floria-Rev. H. M. Scudder.
Unding-William C. Fowler.
Caprice-R. S. Church.
Libbie B. -S. L. Blood.
Orl.n-Rear Committee William Cooper.
Lotic-William H. H. Beebe.
Ada-George B. Molfat.
Vanita-A. H. Farrington.
Marguerite-U. T. Pierce.
Petrel-John S. Beecher.

The fleet will sail about ten A. M. from the foot of Court street, South Brookiyn, and make a little

of Court street, South Brookiyn, and make a little cruise to the lightsoip and back. The annual regates of the club with be sailed on June 22.

OTHER EVENTS.

Besides this cruise there will be considerable activity to-day among the boat and other sporting clubs. The Atlantic load Club of Hoods, a have a grand opening at their club ground and rowing course this alternoon, as do also the Atalanta doat Club at tarliem. In New York Athente Club give a series of games and other sports at their club use the Atlanta doat the atlanta the trough the at Matt Haven, and the New Jorsey A hietic Sports at Edgefield will attract a large concourse of speciators to-day. At Athoby a grand regatta will be held for thirty-leet sloops, which cannot fall to be interesting.

The new schooner yachs Mohawk, Vice Commo" dore W. T. Garner, New York Yacht Club, will be launened in about ten days. Her masts are all in, nead stays set and coppering finished. John M. Sawyer is busily engaged finishing up ner canvas. and the cabin work will be completed before the end of next week. Rumors as to her speed are plenty, and although there are none sceptical as to what she can do running free many have their doubts about the way she will act on the wind. The schooner yacht Ariel, of the Seawannaks

Club, has been delivered to her owner, Commodore Swan, naving had a new bow put on by Jesse Caril, of Northport, L. I. The Ariel is very much improved in looks, and there are liopes that she will prove faster than ever. In lengthening her great care was taken in distributing the butts of the new as well as the old planking, so as to secure strength. All of the timber used is of the best quality, and well fastened with locust tree nails and galvanized iron. The yacht Adule is at the same yard and being thoroughly rebuilt from the keel up. She will soon be launched.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club expect to have quite an exciting season. The following officers have been elected to serve for 1875 :- Commodore A. Barker; Vice Commodore, A. Conklin; Presi dent, T. W. Reeves: Corresponding Secretary, C E. mielke; Recording Secretary, W. A. Bardelli Treasurer, Henry Miller, and Measurer, Andres J. Brush.

The picturesque building now being erected of Stapleton landing for the New York Yacht Ulul will soon be completed. The builder expects to have it ready for the furniture in acout ten days. The fast sloop vacht Kauser Wunelm, Mr. Green. leal, Atlantic Yacut Club, looks as pretty as a picture in her new suit of cauvas. She will prove a dangerous antagonist this season.

Mr. Hurst's new sloop yacht The Active, built by Porce, of Keyport, N. J., will be launched next Thursday. This yacut is built somewhat after the

Thursday. This yacht is built somewhat after the model of an English cutter, and there is consider note anxiety to see now say will go.

The Fohywog Yacht Club of Jamaica Bay have bought a new sloop yacht went-six feet in longto, she is being fitted with a new suit of canvas by John M. Nawyer. Mr. John M. Sutphen has been elected Commodore of the Cub.

The New Jersey Yacht Club is in quite a prosperous condition and owns a handsome fleet of yachts. The officers for 1875 are:—tommodore Edward W. Ketcham; Vic.: Commod.re, J. B. Secut; Secretary, Frederick Etenbert; Financia Secretary, Casrles Hawkins; Treasurer, Unkrist E. Rogers, and Mensurer, A. Hennison.

Yacht Meta, New York city, Mr. Iselin, from Oyster Bay, was at anchor off Whitestone yester day, bound to New York.

## A YOUTHFUL FORGER.

HOW A PRECOCIOUS BOY SKILFULLY VICTIMIZED HIS BEFRIENDERS.

A young scamp named Henry Smith, apparently not more toma fifteen or sixteen years old, was arrested at Huntington by Constable De Long or Saturday, charged with the commission of variou. forgettes, by means of which he obtained goods to considerable amount. It appears that Smith was an inmate of the House of Refuge on Randail's Island for about three years, and was discharged. last winter. Going to Huntington he was employed of Mr. Montgomery Baylis until about the iddie of April, when he was discharged for threatening to kill the children and other mis conduct. He then represented to Mr. Isaac Adams that he was an indigent orphan, and Mr. Adams pitying his condition, employed him, and made him several presents. You're shirting of a pair of panyaloons without Mr. Adams' knowledge, and then tries to collect a bin from Mr. W. J. Wood on Mr. Adams' account. He was discharged by Mr. A 'ams in May, and won to rive with christopher Doran, having no regular employment. He worked two or three days for Mr. Eibert Welters, who gave him an order on J. M. Hendrickson for a pair of shoes. Alt F gotting the shoes he retained the older, rewrote it, inserting the name of Mr. Velser, lorged Mr. Walters given the adventer pair of shoes. He then lorged an order on Gildersteeve & Baries for some growells, but lailed to other mem. Next he presented a forged order to H. S. & J. M. Bruss, and upon it obtained a quantity of sons, called, four ham, ke. The nature of his one atmos now became known, and the warrant was insued upon the own for the over and terminer, hex fail. A large part of the goods octained months orged orders were sound at Dorac's house. conduct. He then represented to Mr. Isaac Adams